

The Crittenden Press.

VOLUME 15.

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARCH 14, 1895.

NUMBER 40

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

UNCLE SAM'S PATENT SHOP

Forty Thousand Applications Received Every Year,

ALL PATENTS ISSUED ON TUESDAY.

Special to the PRESS.

Few people who obtain patents have any idea of the practical routine of the office which grants them their coveted document guaranteeing protection for seventeen years in the enjoyment of their invention. The present Patent Office building, which cost something like three million dollars, was begun in 1836, and the last wing, completed in time for holding the Lincoln inaugural ball. It shelters the five hundred clerks of the Patent Office force; about four hundred Land Office clerks, and the personal force of the Secretary of the Interior, some two hundred in number.

The question of making the Patent Office wholly independent of the Interior Department has long been agitated, and today in its work it is practically so. The Secretary, it is true, appoints all the clerks, but only upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Patents, and appeals are taken from the Commissioner's decision, not to the Secretary but directly to the court.

According to the first patent law, the question of granting patents was decided by the Secretaries of State and War, and the Attorney General, and the document was signed by the President. In 1836 the office was formed as a bureau of the State Department, and the law provided for a commissioner, one examining clerk, three other clerks, a messenger and a machinist. A few years later this bureau was transferred to the Interior Department.

At the present time there are in the examining corps of the Patent Office about two hundred people. As our system requires the patent to be a tolerably certain guaranty both as to practical utility and to novelty, it is necessary that every possible field of invention should have its expert. The examining force is classed in 34 divisions, each having its regular line of inventions and its quota of experts; and each division being entirely independent of all others, and arbitrarily granting or refusing patents in its own line.

In each examining division there are from four to six assistant examiners, and each assistant has his regular branch or subdivision of the work. One man may make a lifelong study of gas engines, another of photography, a third of a particular branch of metallurgy, etc. The chief of the division is called the Principal Examiner, and his salary is \$2,500. The assistants rank as 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th assistants, and their salaries range from \$1,800 to \$1,200. Admission is obtained to the force as Fourth Assistant Examiner after a special technical examination in charge of the Civil Service Commission. Very few, excepting graduates of colleges or technical schools, pass the examinations, and for the last ten years nearly every man appointed has been fresh from active studies. The Annapolis Naval Academy has furnished more men for the examining corps than any other school, although Yale, Cornell, the University of Michigan, and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute are not far behind. Some forty American colleges in all are represented. Tenure of office is regarded as secure, whatever the politics of the administration.

Examinations as to office rules and decisions of the Commissioner and various courts upon questions regarding the patents, are held every year or two, and each person entering the examination is afterwards given a printed list of competitors, arranged in the order of merit. The promotions follow this list almost uniformly. Removals for political purposes are practically unknown. On an average about ten fourth assistant examiners are appointed each year to serve.

RUBBER TREES.

How They Are Tapped in the Brazilian Forests.

The business of rubber gathering, after the forest has been reached, begins with the opening of a road—a winding pathway just wide enough to allow a man to pass from tree to tree. Usually one hundred rubber trees are connected by one of these roads, the intervals between them varying from twenty feet or less to hundreds, while one man's road may not be more than a quarter of a mile long this nearest neighbor may have to walk five or six times as far to reach the same number of trees.

There is as much difference in the milk from rubber trees as in the milk from different cows. The consistency of the sap varies, some yielding a larger and some a smaller proportion of solid rubber. In the same road one tree may yield a thick, creamy sap, or even nothing at all, the flow being so small that the sap merely puts in an appearance without reaching the cup underneath. Where several taps are made on the same tree, some may run freely, while others give nothing at all. On other trees, again, all the taps may run freely. In view of the differences in quantity and quality, the yield of the road, instead of single trees, is taken as a standard in any rubber camp.

All patents are issued rain or shine holiday or otherwise, upon Tuesday, and are given regular numbers in their proper order. The present series, which was begun in 1836, has just passed 534,000. Copies of all patents are kept in stock, and will be sent to any one who desires them, at a uniform price of ten cents each. "Positively no credit is given" to any one.

Aside from the scientific examining corps, there are some three hundred members of the clerical force of the Patent Office. Their duties are to receive and distribute the applications, print and prepare the patent when granted; prepare copies of drawings; record assignments and attend to the many outside duties arising in carrying on the work of the office. And although their work is interesting and important, it can not be here more fully indicated. The value of the patents granted by the Government of the United States depends largely upon the skill and experience of the Examiners.

THEY CHEERED IT.

Uncle Sam's Flag Honored By New Foundland Citizens.

The Vessel That Hoisted It Bore Provisions To Them.

St. Johns, N. F., March 7.—The steamship Grand Lake, from Halifax with donations for the poor and offerings from Halifax people on board, arrived here at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon and was welcomed by more than two thousand persons, who crowded the wharf and cheered with the wild enthusiasm. The stars and stripes floated at the Grand Lake's masthead.

A feature of the demonstration was the wild manner in which the crowd responded to cheer for the flag. Finally all cheers were proposed for the American people, and the frenzied crowd cheered until almost exhausted. After the vessel had been made fast to the wharf, its lordship, Rev. Llewellyn Jones, bishop of Newfoundland, and others went aboard and met Mr. Faye, who had charge of the provisions. Owing to the lateness of the hour it was decided to call a meeting of the relief committee at 7 o'clock tomorrow, when the goods will be formally handed over to the representatives of the various religious denominations for distribution to the unfortunate people throughout the island.

The situation and plans of distribution were fully explained to Mr. Faye and he expressed entire satisfaction at the manner in which relief is to be given. It is hoped that every person requiring help will be given a share.

The destination existing in Newfoundland is dreadful. About two thousand families in St. John alone are in dire distress, and the same state of affairs, and in many cases worse, exists all over the island. The fever will be the future may be imagined when one reflects that trees continue to be tapped that have been yielding rubber ever since it became marketable.

The cause for tapping trees may

six, the operation being performed daily. This is determined by the size of the trees and the richness of the yield. In some cases the trees are tapped only every other day. In others the trees are tapped daily during the season, but only in alternate years. A rubber gatherer who owns nothing in the locality where he works sometimes taps the trees so heavily as to kill them in a single season, but such a man will find it hard to get a road in the same field again. These roads often exist year after year, and have a rental value.

The cups used in catching the rubber milk as it oozes from the trees are now mostly of tin, though in former days cups of burnt clay are still used, being considered superior. The cups are made in three sizes—4, 6 and 8 ounces. The smallest size is used on the lower Amazon, the middle size ones in Amazonas, in the developed fields, and the largest size in virgin fields. In the latter case smaller cups are likely to be substituted before the crop is finished.

DEATH ON THE WATER.

The Big Steamer Longfellow Crashes Against a Bridge At Cincinnati.

AND WENT TO THE BOTTOM.

Cincinnati Mar. 10.—The big Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans passenger steamer Longfellow was rounding out to leave this port for New Orleans at 7:45 a. m. today when she in some way not yet clearly explained, lost her course in the heavy fog then prevailing, and crashed against a pier of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad bridge and sunk. Five persons were drowned, including the first clerk.

The Longfellow was to have left last evening for New Orleans, but the fog on the river was so dense that Capt. Wise, the President of the Packet Company to which the steamer belonged, ordered her to be held until this morning. He also ordered the Hercules Carroll to be ready to assist the big steamer to pass the dangerous bridge piers. For having given this latter order Captain Wise is more than gratified, for it was undoubtedly the means of preventing a woeful loss of life.

The Carroll took a position at the port side of the Longfellow, astern, and assisted in making the turn. The boat went all right until within a short distance before reaching the pier of the bridge, when the treacherous currents began to interfere with the boat's management. There was no fog, as at first reported, but as the bow of the boat pointed to the Kentucky shore the wind blew the smoke in such a way as to entirely blind the pilot.

"I can not see anything," he shouted to Capt. John Kirk, "The Captain called back to run her South of the pier. The pilot signalled the engineer to stop, using the speaking tube for that purpose, to make sure of quick action. But the current was

powerful.

The simple fact that the big vessel,

with its powerful consort, with the pilots obscured, was absolutely helpless. The danger was apparent. Warning was given to everybody. In a moment the Longfellow crashed against the pier, and was crushed like an egg. The stroke was alongside the boilers.

Then was apparent the wisdom of having the Carroll at hand. Those who could do so rushed for safety to that vessel. With remarkable presence of mind some of the crew managed to live boats and save the family of Capt. John Miller, of Missouri. The destruction of the vessel was almost instantaneous. She hung to the pier while the current striking bow and stern, broke her in two and in less than five minutes she went down.

After the boat went to pieces the cabin and parts of the hull floated on down the river. Tugs chased them and succeeded in landing them down the river. In the wreckage the body of Mrs. Aull was found. Capt. Carter's body was probably there and will be recovered tomorrow.

The clerk of the boat, Capt. Lawrence Carter, committed the indiscretion, after getting aboard the Carroll, of going back for something in his office. Before he could return the vessel went down. The other lot are David Lawrence, Rome, N. Y., Mr. W. J. Aull, Dayton, O., passenger, and Gus Observe, bartender, and James Miller, porter.

The cause for tapping trees may

New Hardware Store IN SALEM.

We have bought the business of Tom Evans and are now getting in our New Goods. We will have everything the people want in the way of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Farming Implements Harness, Saddlery, Stoves, Tinware, Fertilizer, Lime, Cement, Etc., Etc.

In fact our stock will be as complete as you can find in any Hardware store in the country. We will sell

True Blue, Oliver and Vulcan Plows and repairs, Campbell Corn Drills, Keystone Disc Harrows, Buckeye Cultivators, Owensboro and Birdsell Farm Wagons, and the best makes of Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carts.

We will have strictly first class goods in all lines that we carry and our prices will be as low as the same quality of goods can be sold anywhere.

Honest weights, good goods, close prices and courteous treatment to all IS OUR MOTTO.

We want your trade and influence, and will take pleasure in showing you what we have, we believe we can make it to your interest to trade with us. Come and see us,

YOURS TRULY,

Pierce Hardware Co.,

CORT J. PIERCE, Manager.
J. A. PIERCE, Asst. Manager.

JOHN ELDER, Salesmen.
OSCAR PIERCE,

MUST PAY.

DR. THOMAS DIXON, JR., RE-SIGNS.

Decision Against the Baptist Theological Seminary.

New York, March 10.—The Rev. Thos. Dixon, Jr., offered his resignation as pastor of the Twenty-third street Baptist church at the morning service to-day. He gave as his reason on the work he especially desires to follow is to reach non-church-going people. He says he remains in fundamental creed a Baptist, but he proposes to place his work on a new evangelical platform with vital faith in Jesus Christ alone recognized as a condition to membership. He also states his objection to returning to a church building from the hall where he has preached for some time. He wishes perfect freedom in his pulpit, he says.

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Corn, Feed and Saw Mill.

I have added a corn mill to my other machinery and now have a corn mill to make the best of meal; a feed mill to chop corn or wheat for stock, and a good saw mill to make the best framing lumber on the Marion market. Prices for all work very reasonable.

O. H. PARIS.

R. E. COOPER

**Ragsdale, Cooper & Co.
Main St. Tobacco Warehouse,
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.**

Special attention to sampling and selling tobacco. Liberal advancements made on consignments. Our charges for selling tobacco will remain \$2.50. No commission. Freight 15 cents per 100 pounds.

I have no stock to "bust,"
I have no money to lose,
But my tools never rust,
For I've experience and hands to use.

**W. A. Letzinger,
EXPERT JEWELER,**

Has returned to Marion and has opened a Jewelers Shop in Thomas Bros. grocery, the old J. N. Woods stand, and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc., Etc. His long experience and abundant supply of the very best Jewelers tools enables him to do the very best work. HE GUARANTEES ALL HIS WORK. His prices are very low. The works of a watch, the wheel of a clock and the value of jewelry all require delicate handling, and it behoves the owner to take them to a workman who thoroughly understands his business.

D. T. BYRD, President.

EDWARD RICE, Cashier.

J. W. RICE, Vice-President.

J. C. ELDER, Jr., Asst. Cashier.

**Fredonia Valley Bank,
INCORPORATED.
CAPITAL STOCK - \$15,000.00.**

Furnishes Unsurpassed Safety to Depositors. A Double Lock Burglar Proof Safe, Fire Proof Vaults.

Correspondents: Bank of Commerce, Louisville, Ky.
Phoenix National Bank, New York, N. Y.
Old National Bank, Evansville, Ind.

All kinds of legitimate banking business transacted. The accounts and pat-
ronage of the public solicited. Special attention given to collections.

DIRECTORS: D. T. BYRD, J. W. RICE, M. B. LOWMYER, W. C. RICE, G. C. HARRIS, Jr., Secretary.

The Press.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

ONE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

We are authorized to announce

DAVID ADAMS

a candidate to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Men seem to have lost confidence not only in the government but in each other.

More candidates for the nomination for governor would not be detrimental to the party.

Let Buckner try it over with Bradley. He would make that sixteen thousand majority ashamed of itself this time.

Livingston county is to be congratulated upon the quality of her candidates for the Legislature, and the quantity is not to be depreciated either.

Mr. J. J. Glenn, of the Madisonville Hustler, has announced himself a candidate for Register of the Land Office. He is qualified, he is deserving in all respects, and the PRESS is for him.

Another Crittenden county boy carried off a handsome prize a few days ago. W. E. Dowell was appointed postmaster at Missoula, Mont.—a Presidential office and one which pays a handsome salary. The PRESS congratulates the young man upon his good fortune. The prize could not have fallen to a wortlier man.

Rhea Boyd, the prominent young lawyer who was announced as a candidate for the Legislature in McCracken county, and who evidently had an open road to the Hall of Representatives at Frankfort, has withdrawn from the race and announces that he will enter the ministry of the gospel. He is a brilliant man, and if he ~~devotes~~ devotes his life to his new field of work, the world will be richer for his having lived in it.

We announce Mr. David Adams, of Livingston county, a candidate for the Legislature, and take pleasure in saying to the people of Crittenden that he is one of our mother county's best citizens. He was born in Kentucky in 1844. When a year old his parents moved to Illinois, where he remained until he grew to manhood, when he came back to Kentucky. In 1871 he went to Kansas, and remained three years, again returning to his native State and locating on a farm in Livingston county, where he now resides. He has tilled the soil all his active life, and stands with the first of his calling in all Western Kentucky. He is a man of fine common sense, has splendid business qualifications, is well read, especially on the current events of the day; he is a man of great moral worth, and of sterling integrity. No man stands higher among those who know him best than David Adams. He has a clean Democratic record.

After quoting what the PRESS had to say about the Morganfield Sun's comment on the men from Crittenden who served as jurors in the Delaney-Oliver trials, the "In and About Kentucky" man of the Courier-Journal adds:

"These are very interesting allegations from both sides. The details would be more interesting still. In one thing, however, the PRESS shows itself exact. It should not call any paper a "newspaper" that possesses such interesting information and withdraws it."

The information referred to is the statement that certain "newspapers" not a thousand miles from Louisville had certain information but had not dispensed it." If the "In and About Kentucky" man will go to the office of the Treasurer of his paper, and examine the stubs on the check book he will find the foundation for an item, and then if he will call at the room of the attorney of the same paper and induce the lawyer to talk, he will find that the details of the affair failed to be told by the PRESS have been moulderding near by. If, however, information enough is not found to complete the story, step over to your morning contemporary, and if it will talk, we guarantee more information. Then, dear, if you do not withdraw your insinuation that Louisville has no morning "newspapers" you are a hard hearted sinner.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

(Furnished by Glover & Durrett, Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.)

The following quotations fairly represent our market for dark tobacco, 1894 crop:

Trash, 1.00 to 1.50
Common to med. lugs, 1.50 to 2.50
Dark rich lugs, ex. qual. 2.50 to 3.50
Common leaf, 3.00 to 4.00
Medium to good leaf, 4.00 to 5.50
Leaf extra length, 5.50 to 7.00
Wrapping styles, 7.00 to 8.50

Mr. Clay Speaks.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, Jr., candidate for Governor, addressed the people at this place Monday. He had a crowded house and the closest attention of the people.

He is not a fluent speaker, but a sincere, earnest one, and makes his position clear to all. He said the financial question belonged to national rather than state politics, and hence he would not go into a detailed discussion of that matter.

He said the business depression of the present was not confined to this country alone, but if there was any difference, it was greater in Europe than with us. Especially was this true with agricultural products. The situation in the United States was simply that we have an immense surplus of corn, wheat, tobacco, etc., and we continue to produce these, adding to the supply. Some is true of manufactured products. We produce more than we can consume at home, and we must depend on our export trade. The way to raise the price of these commodities is to increase the demand. No legislation, no legislative body on earth could raise the price. The great laws of supply and demand govern these things. Congress might pass a law declaring that the Ohio river flowed upstream, but in spite of the enacted law, the river would flow the natural law of God and flow on to the ocean.

There was a disposition on the part of many to charge the Administration with the low prices of our farm product. How could Cleveland, or even Congress, increase the demand for our products in Europe. It is the law of demand that governs these things, and the trouble comes when men undertake to interfere with these things. For years and years the Democratic party had been advocating in season and out of season, a policy that would give us broader markets, that would open the marts of the world to our wheat, cotton, corn, beef and pork. The Democratic policy has been to break down the barriers that keep our products at home, while the Republican doctrine has been just the opposite.

It is the law of human nature that "hate produces hate, love produces love," and when the high tariff law excluded other countries from our shores, we were sowing the seed that exclude our agricultural products from their shores. We built Chinese walls of exclusion around Germany, Russia, France, and now when they no longer want our products, we have ourselves, or rather the exclusion policy of the Republican party, to blame for it. They are treating us as we have been treating them. The Republican policy was too narrow, and the European countries have turned elsewhere for their agricultural products, and taught the people of other countries to raise wheat, to produce wool, to raise cotton, to produce tobacco.

Touching the canvass Mr. Clay said that it was claimed by some of Mr. Hardin's friends that he should have the nomination for Governor because he has stumped the state so often for the party. The adoption of such a policy as this would give those who "stumped the State" a monopoly of all the offices. Under such a policy the busy lawyer who did not quit his office, the farmer did not leave his work, the merchant and the business man of every kind who did not mount the stump would have no show on earth for any office, and the offices would all be turned over to the politicians. "I believe," said Mr. Clay, "that the man who serves his State best is the man who serves his party best. Efficiency and industry in office is the best heritage a man can give to his party. A good officer adds a living, lasting monument to his party and strengthens it beyond measure; while the work of the stump speaker is only temporary. He often overdraws the questions under discussion, he paints his side brighter than it is, and the other side darker than it is, and if the other side wins, and the country gets along under it about as well as ever, the people lose faith in the speaker, in their party, become disgusted, and quit voting altogether."

"Mr. Hardin served twelve years as Attorney General. I have served in the House and in the Senate, and as president of the constitutional convention; it is not for me to compare our records, it is the duty of the voter to do that, and then let the axe fall where it belongs. It is charged that I sulked in the tent when defeated before for the nomination; this is not true; though worn out from long work in the constitutional convention I took the stump and made eight speeches, and in those speeches I discussed the new constitution—a question of vital importance. The people were seeking information touching this matter; it was something which would affect them for wear or woe for years to come; their liberties and their property was involved; at the same time I spoke in behalf of the party. Gen. Hardin stamped the State and never did he discuss the new constitution—the paramount

question. Compare our work in this. If I am ever Governor, I will be an independent executive. The humblest man and the most powerful corporation shall be judged by the rules of equity and justice. The Mason-Foard Company does business with the State; no man can tell just how they are connected with the State. A short time ago it appeared impossible to tell what their contract was. There was a difference of \$50,000 in settling with the State. Wherever there is a member of that Company you will find a supporter of my opponent. I would do no injustice to any corporation; I believe they do much good, and must have good and fair laws for their protection, but I do not believe in giving them excessive power, nor would I let them abuse any power. Here the speaker read an article from the Louisville Post in which it was stated that "Clay was opposed to railroads, school houses, steamships, etc." Mr. Clay said that the editor of the Post was a brother of the Vice President of the L. & N. railroad; the Post was the advocate of the single gold standard, and the organ of that most powerful corporation in the State—the L. & N. road. When he was a member of the Legislature, that road had sent its cohorts to Frankfort to abolish laws regulating railroads; he had fought them, and assisted in defeating them. When two other corporations asked for the privilege of building roads in the State, the L. & N. again sought to break down these efforts to build other roads; and again he was opposed to the L. & N.; hence this was the animus of the Post's fight against him.

Mr. Clay closed by advising Democrats to organize, to select the best men, to close up the ranks and assist in maintaining the predominance of the party.

REPUBLICAN STATE COVEN-TION.

To Be Held in Louisville, May 29.

Louisville, Ky., March 1, 1895.—To the Republican Electors of Kentucky: Republican electors and voters generally, without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in and endorse the principles and policy of the party of the Republican party, whose achievements and triumphs have established it as the most masterful and enlightened political organization that has ever existed, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the election of delegates to a State Convention, to be held in the city of Louisville on Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1895, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Register of the Land Office, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The basis of representation shall be one delegate for every one hundred votes, and for every fraction over fifty votes cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1892.

John W. Yerkes, Ch'n.
W. E. Riley, Sec'y.

SHORT PROBATION.

Storekeepers and Gaugers Soon to Go Under Civil Service.

Washington, March 6.—If any Collector is thinking of appointing storekeepers and gaugers, now is the time to appoint, for within a few days the rules and regulations to govern the appointment of these officials will be issued and thereafter applicants must take the Civil Service examination. Prof. Proctor, President of the Civil Service Commission, said to the Courier-Journal correspondent this afternoon, that the Commissioners had been very busy on the subject and that next week the rules and regulations to govern the examination for storekeepers and gaugers would be issued.

Deeds Recorded.

R. Little A. and G. T. Bell to L. A. Weldon, 28 acres for \$1350.
C. H. Tabor to Dora Tabor, deed of personality.

J. A. East to W. S. Kemp, Jr., 1104 acres for \$1000.
J. N. Todd to W. S. Kemp, Jr., lot in Shady Grove, deed of gift.
J. A. Guess to Armstead Davis, 49½ acres for \$250.

February Coinage.

Washington, Mar. 2.—The coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of February was as follows: Gold, \$6,143,800; silver, \$491,000; minor coin, \$57,300; total coinage, \$6,682,100. Of the silver coined \$200,000; was in standard silver dollars, the same as during the month of January. For sale by J. H. Orme.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

House Committee Thinks Demonetization of Silver is One Tariff Burdens Largely Responsible for the Present Suffering Among Farmers.

Washington, March 8.—The majority of the special committee of the House appointed to inquire into the causes of the prevailing agricultural depression, has prepared a report in which it says:

"Class legislation of the worst character encumbers the statute books and has been carried on to the detriment of agriculture and its dependent industries for thirty years, culminating in the crime of the age, the demonetization of silver in 1873. The demonetization of silver was a bold stroke in the interest of capital that has reduced the value of every product in the world.

"The tariff is not only unequal but as far as the past thirty years administration in this country, is most unjust to the consumer, and has built up trusts, combines and gigantic corporations that have not only attained immense wealth, at the expense of the people, but have assumed to control and direct legislation so as to perpetuate their power and gratify their greed. The tariff bears with undue weight upon the producer of agricultural staples, as it forces him not only to buy in this market, but to sell in open competition with the world's lowest prices.

"Agricultural depression is still further augmented by the sale of futures on our stock exchanges, where the grain gamblers grow rich by farming the telegraph wires and selling wind, while the honest and industrious toiler on the prairies reap the whirlwind. Food adulterations add millions annually to the farmer's loss, and compel him to meet in competition the thief. To these might be added other causes, but the principal ones to which agricultural depression and stagnation in trade is due, have been cited.

"The remedy lies in remedial legislation, and until that is secured, relief will not come permanently. To secure relief we suggest:

"First—That silver should be remonetized at the ratio of 16 to 1, Second—that so long as the present unjust and unequal system of protection continues, agriculture should receive its just proportion, and, as this can not be secured by a protective tariff, a bounty on exported agricultural staples should be allowed similar to that on fish in 1813, and for which measure John C. Calhoun voted.

Third—that gambling in futures should be prevented by law.

Fourth—that a national pure food law should be enacted.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at H. K. Woods Drug Store.

"I've tried all sorts of blood purifiers," said an old lady to a "cutter," "and you can't persuade me that any other Sarsaparilla is as good as Ayer's." There's where she had him. She knew that Ayer's was the best—and so did he, but it paid him better to sell a cheaper brand.

As a toilet luxury, Ayer's Hair Vigor cannot be equaled. It is highly perfumed, and keeps the scalp clean and cool.

Note a few prices in glassware:

Glass sets four pieces 20c
Glass tumblers per set 15c
Glass goblets per set 20c
Glass pitcher 15c
Set of plates 25c
Knives and forks per set 45c
Set of spoons 5c

All glassware reduced 25 per cent. Come early if you want bargains.

M. Schwab

Proverbs.

Practical wisdom avoids big words. It is easier to break silence than to mend it.

Tomorrow's advertising may be too late.

Nature never hurries, never halts, and never fails.

Folks are sometimes sorry to get what they pray for.

Egotistic men are ridiculous, masculine women repulsive.

A title is something that can kick an American today with impunity.

The church cannot help you to trade tenement-houses for heavenly mansions.

She had been a sufferer for about three months, and as I heard her mother say, suffered death many times before the dark winged angel with his scythe cut her down just in life's prime.

She died quite happy, having made a confession of her Saviour and Lord just a short time before she was called home.

Dear friends and loved ones, you should not shed one tear of grief for her, when she went with praises of that blessed Saviour "who doeth all things well," upon her lips.

She has left this world of trouble and of shadows for one of one continuous halo of brightness, and gladness, and eternal joy.

Husband, you should strive to live a better life, and live in such a way that you will meet the dear one in that beautiful home above, with two little angel babes clasped to that loving breast, and try to meet them there. Teach the little one that can never remember her mother, and will never know what she has lost, to ever reverence the sacred name of mother.

Mother, brother and sister, your darling is only gone before, and is beckoning from the portals of heaven for you to come to her, and your time will be short at best, until you, too, are called away, then "be ye also ready, for ye know not at what hour ye may be called."

You are lonely about her,

But do not grieve,

For she's sweetly resting

With her Saviour above.

Written at the request of her mother, by a friend and relative.

E. M. O.

Dycusburg, March 4, 1895.

Inmate—I'm thinking, ma man ye're on the wrong side o' the fence.

A pause then:

Inmate—I'm thinking, ma man ye're on the wrong side o' the fence.

A good six year old work horse for sale.

M. Schwab.

PECULIAR

in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients.

Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses great curative value.

TRY IT.

Dycusburg, March 4, 1895.

Always keeps the Freshest Goods and Makes the Lowest Prices. Please Call. Produce Wanted.

SAT

A. F. Griffith's.

Always keeps the Freshest Goods and Makes the Lowest Prices. Please Call. Produce Wanted.

TRY IT.

Louisville, KY.

SALE, KY.

Groceries!

The Press.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

LOCAL NEWS.

BEST FOR SHIRTS.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.

Dr. T. H. Cossitt, Dentist, Marion.

Clover, Timothy and Red Top at Schwab's.

Soda 7 pounds for 25 cents.

M. Schwab.

Tinware at your own price, Schwab.

Mr. S. Hodge, or Princeton, is the guest of friends in Marion.

Judge W. M. Hill, of Dycusburg, is spending the week in Marion.

Messrs. H. K. Woods and A. M. Henry, were in Livingston county Tuesday.

500 bushels shelled oats for sale at Schwab's.

Disc Harrows, wagons buggies, plows of all kinds at cut throat prices at Schwab's.

Mr. E. C. Flanary is very ill at his residence at this place; his condition is thought to be critical.

Rev. W. H. Miley will preach at Dean's School House, near A. Dean's Sunday afternoon and at night.

Robert Adamson was put under a fifty dollar bond a few days since to answer at circuit court, the charge of disturbing religious worship.

Mrs. Yates, wife of the well known local preacher of Sheridan, died a few days ago.

Come in and get hardware, saddle and harness at and below cost. I am closing these goods out. Come and see. M. Schwab.

There was more drunkenness on the streets Monday than usual. Nobody was down but about one more drink around would have knocked the trotters from under several men.

Sheriff Franks has sent his deputies out to collect taxes. His instructions were: "Boys, collect taxes without levying if you can, but by all means collect taxes."

The end has come! I can not sell anything on a credit to any one after this date. I fully mean what I say. M. Schwab.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Robert L. Williams and Miss Carrie L. Hurley.

Finis E. Crider and Miss Vide A. Nunn.

Messrs. J. C. Wolfe and Foster Threlkeld, of the Croft, Barnett Mercantile Co., of Tolu, passed through town Monday, going to Evansville, for the purpose of purchasing a stock of drugs to add to their business. Dr. J. O. Dixon accompanied them to assist in the purchase.

The end has come! I can not sell anything on a credit to anyone after this date. I fully mean what I say. M. Schwab.

Miss Lucy, daughter of Mr. J. H. Robinson, of Mounds, has been visiting the family of Elder Wm. Bell, near Marion.

The Owensboro Messenger of the 12th has the story of a scandal that occurred at Curdsville a few days ago, in which the name of Miss Lula Davis, of Repton, is connected with Dr. H. M. Caudill in an unenviable way.

Messrs. S. Gugenheim and W. B. Yandell left Tuesday for Cincinnati and Louisville to buy their stock of spring goods. They will buy a big stock, and are going to buy at such prices as will enable them to supply the people of Crittenden with cheaper goods than ever before.

Mr. G. C. Gray has purchased the C. C. Wheeler stock of groceries, and will continue the business at the old stand, next door to Pierce-Yandell-Gugenheim Co.

Dr. J. H. Clark returned from New York to remain in Marion, and the report that he is going to Evansville is incorrect.

The Court Speaks.

MORGANFIELD, KY., March 12.
ED. PRESS: My attention has been called to certain paragraphs, going the rounds of the papers, which would imply that the court had ordered jurors from Henderson county to try the Delaney cases because of some suspicion of impropriety on the part of some jurors heretofore brought from Crittenden county.

For this implication there is not a shadow of excuse. At the last November term, when the order was made for the last 200 jurors from Crittenden, the court announced publicly that at the present March term the jurors would be ordered from Henderson county. The reason assigned by the court at the time was because so many had been drawn from Crittenden that it would be due to all concerned to try some other county at this term.

All I have ever heard of the impropriety on the part of the Crittenden county jurors is what I have recently seen in the paragraphs referred to. I very much regret that such an unfounded implication has found circulation anywhere.

M. C. Given.

Ferry at Blackford.

By order of court Monday J. W. Pritchett was granted the privilege of establishing a ferry across Tradewater at Blackford. He is to furnish a substantial boat, about 25 feet long, with banisters on each side, 2 feet high, to be propelled by lines or oars. The rates were fixed as follows: Footman 5 cents, horse 10c., man and horse 15c., horse, buggy and driver 25c.; horse, cart and driver 20c., two-horse wagon 25c., four-horse wagon and driver 40c., cattle, loose, and hogs 5c. each; yoke of cattle and wagon 15c. The ferryman executed bond with B. B. Thurman, H. F. Parker, C. Henderson and G. D. Dodge as sureties.

Suits Filed.

A. Englehardt & Son sue G. W. L. Nesbit for a balance of \$15.50 on a promissory note.

Bamberger, Bloom & Co. sue G. L. Rankin for \$73.40 on account.

Marion Bank vs. W. L. Bigham, \$216,18 on note.

Annie L. Orme and husband vs. R. W. Wilson.

Hattie Graham is the plaintiff and George Graham is the defendant in a divorce suit filed in circuit court by their attorneys, Moore & Moore. The petition says they were married in Union county 1882 and lived together until 1894. Cruel treatment is alleged. The plaintiff asks for the custody of the three children.

Mary J. McConnell sues H. L. Yeakey on a promissory note of \$194.

Stirring Them up. Yesterday all day long the county judge's office was the scene of activity and excitement. Printed invitations were sent out, and were of such a pressing nature that the boys went to tell where they had procured "that liquor." As a result several warrants were issued charging several persons with selling or giving liquor to boys under 21 years of age. The work will continue to day.

Rev. G. W. Crumbaugh Dead.

Rev. George W. Crumbaugh, a venerable minister of the Methodist church, died at his home in Paducah Tuesday. He was well known in Marion, having served as pastor of the church at this place some years ago. He is the father of Mrs. P. H. Woods of this county. He was 83 years old the 15th of last month.

Seduction Suit.

M. W. R. Lynn, through his attorney, Moore & Moore, has filed suit against Albert Sulzenger. The petition alleges that Sulzenger seduced Lynn's daughter, and the plaintiff prays for damages in the sum of \$5,000. It is reported that Sulzenger has left the country.

Charged With Burglary.

Monday a warrant was issued charging Albert Deboe with burglarizing the V. D. depot at Crayneville. Deputy sheriff Pickens went out to arrest him but he eluded the officer.

Emma Walton, a colored woman from Cairo, Ill., was in town Friday, looking for her daughter Alice Spurlock, who had been abducted by the woman's second husband. She described the abducted party as a ten year old light brown girl. Any information sent to 2303 Poplar st., Cairo, would be thankfully received.

Large crowds are attending the meeting at the Methodist church, and considerable interest is manifested. Rev. J. T. Rushing is assisting the pastor; he is an earnest preacher, and his excellent discourses are doing great good.

Mr. G. C. Gray has purchased the C. C. Wheeler stock of groceries, and will continue the business at the old stand, next door to Pierce-Yandell-Gugenheim Co.

Dr. J. H. Clark returned from New York to remain in Marion, and the report that he is going to Evansville is incorrect.

Quarterly Conference.

The Methodists of the Marion Circuit held their second quarterly conference at Siloam Saturday. The churches were all represented but Hebron; the conference was presided over by Rev. B. F. Orr, P. E. E.

The pastor reported the "general state of the church on the circuit" as in a moderately good condition; "the attendance upon the ministry of the Word good." He reported one Epworth League, with 22 members, and one Sunday school with 18 officers and teachers, and 175 pupils. Special services were held in the interest of missions during "Do Without Week," February 4-10 at six places in the circuit. The voluntary gifts during the week amounted to \$21.78. Under the topic of education Rev. Fraser submitted the following report:

"The people of Marion and vicinity have recently completed a beautiful and substantial public school building at Marion, in which is now being taught a splendid graded school; and I am glad to know that the religious influence of the school is decided, for I learn that the Bible is read and prayer offered in the school every day. So long as this is kept up it will be a free school indeed. To our minds the Bible in the school becomes the charter of our free school system. Quite a number of young men and women of Methodist families are attending this school to prepare themselves for better work. We also recommend to those of our people who have children ready for high school and colleges that they patronize those institutions under the care of our church."

J. D. Fraser, P. C.

Siloam, March 9, 1895.

Upon motion the annual salary of the pastor was fixed at the same amount as that paid the late Rev. Guthrie, \$720, proportioned among the churches as follows: Marion, \$325; Hurricane \$235; Siloam \$110; Hillsdale \$50. For the present quarter the churches reported the following amounts collected for support of the ministry: Marion \$81.25; Hurricane \$40; Siloam 21.25; Hillsdale \$0.75.

W. E. Flanary was elected Steward for Siloam vice C. W. Love resigned; and Harry Willis and Robt. Sned were elected Stewards of Oakland church.

By vote Hurricane was selected as the place for the quarterly meeting: the time, June 6 and 7.

A WRITING SCHOOL.

"Bob Allen and I are trying to get up a writing school." This is an expression I made to my sister the other day. She opened her eyes until they were longest the shortest way and said: "Do you mean to teach it yourselves?" and then modestly added that she doubted whether we would get on like fishes in water. The truth is, Bob and I wish to go, and we would be glad to have the company of everybody else who wishes to learn to write well. Good writing is neat, legible, rapid. We are trying to arrange for a four or six weeks term at Marion, commencing in July. We prefer six weeks, but if we can not get enough who wish to devote six weeks to the work, we will make it four. It will not be merely a little affair of evenings, but a whole day's business. Bob has been corresponding with some good penmen, and we think we will soon be able to announce terms and teacher.

Perhaps you wonder what such a notion into our heads. The scheme grew from thoughts that came unbidden to me as I followed Bonaparte school to school to school. They were of this tenor: Kentuckians are not noted for good writing. The school teachers write as poorly as any other class of Kentuckians. I am a Kentucky teacher and write as well as the worst of them. Why do we not write as well as our friends across the Ohio? Because it is not taught properly in our schools. Why do we not teach it properly? Because we were not taught right and do not know how to teach others. How can the defect ever be remedied? Only by getting some one to teach the teachers. Of all the common school branches, reading and writing are most practical; of all the studies writing is least skillfully taught in Crittenden county. The time children spend in school ought to make every one of them very good penmen. I need not tell you that it does not. Until now the lack of desks has been a great hindrance; but the law requires each child to be provided with desk room, and before another school term rolls around I shall ask almost all trustees whose houses are not furnished to furnish them. Then if we can spend a few weeks with a teacher who knows his business, I think there will be a little improvement in one department of school work. Holbrook says, "We teach as we are taught, not as we are taught to teach."

Although the primary intention of this school is to benefit teachers and the common schools, yet there is no reason why others may not avail themselves of its advantages. Every young person in the county who can should come; especially, the people of Marion should not let this good opportunity go by unimproved. One teacher assures us that he can teach anybody to write well in six weeks if he will follow instructions. Should you feel interested in this let me hear from you.

Miss Wheeler.

Dycusburg host.

Mr. Rollin and Miss Winnie Wilcox visited at J. D. Russum's Sunday,

The patient at S. A. Nunn's is no better. The Doctor still makes his regular visits.

Prayer meeting at Applegate every Sunday at 3 p.m.

Miss Ursula Nunn returned home Sunday from a two weeks visit at T. J. McComb's.

Mrs. James Wilson, of Eddyville, visited their cousin, Miss Rosa Berry, at Tom Adams' last week.

John R. Nunn is on the sick list.

Miss Cleo Nunn is visiting in Marion this week.

Prof. Wilson was in our midst last week soliciting pupils for his spring school.

Bob Brightman wants to marry.

Macien Wilson has not decided yet which he likes best.

Gus Vaughn is visiting in this neighborhood.

Your Dempsey correspondent was with us last Sunday.

Marion Medicine Co's hustling agent, Lucien Miles, was in these parts last week.

J. W. Delaney and Misses Gertie and Valeria Nunn are talking of visiting Eddyville soon.

OUR LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.**SALEM.****NEW SALEM.****SHADY GROVE.**

Marion Wring's little child came very near being burned to death last week. Its clothes caught fire and but for the timely arrival of its mother it would have perished; it is in a dangerous condition yet.

Ada Watson is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Jesse Stevenson, of Anora, is visiting relatives in this section.

David Adams, of Livingston county, was the guest of W. C. Tyner last week.

Mr. Adams is a prospective candidate for our next Legislature.

Rev. Hodge Murphy preached at the Grimes school house on last Sunday.

The present cold snap has stopped all farm work.

Mr. Hudson, of Wilson county, Tennessee, brother of our county mayor, Jordan Hudson, is paying a visit to relatives and friends in this and Livingston counties.

Our schools here are moving along nicely. Miss Martha Grassham has a very full school and is doing fine work.

The Pierce Hardware Co., has opened a nice stock in the building formerly occupied by Evans & Daniels.

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THE NOW AND THEN.

The girl who fills the night with song,
Whirls out an endless cycle tick.
Its high appointed round.
The music of the need in man,
Their contact brings forth fate, and Jack
And Jill went up the hill!

Oh, baseless fancies of the girl!
Oh, youth's enchanted land!
What castes made of dreams are reared
At home's soft, sheltered bower!
Awhile Elin is the lot
Of every son and daughter
Eve given unto the world. They went
To fetch a pair of water.

What are we? the lot of fate?

Parties to the song, we end,
Whirls out an endless cycle tick.
Whence sum live but to die;
Voluntary or involuntary, it is all the same;
It's now or never, the girl's daughter,
The Jack fell down, blemish his crown,
And Jill came tumbling after.

Each heart some trace of Egypt has,
Where ruins, deserts lie,
And over them all the sphinx looks up
With its eyes of stone.

Perchance the hills in your way went up
And led to death they feared its banks

Might break ere they waded down.—Philadelphia Times

THE BIBLE.

Manuscripts of the New and the Old Testaments Offer Rewritten.

The New Testament, as we know it, comes down to us after having been kept for hundreds of years in manuscript form by the priests, "fathers of the church," and others. The writings have been copied and recopied probably scores of times, at least as often as occasion required, being always renewed before becoming unintelligible by use and wear. The two oldest of these manuscripts now known are the Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus, both of which dates from the fourth century A.D. The language originally used in this work was Hebrew and Greek, but after the year 300 A.D. the manuscripts were all, or nearly all, written in Latin. The last mentioned language was that adopted by the Roman church in their translations and was known as the "Vulgata," because commonly used in the churches. As far back as the seventh century portions of the Vulgata were translated into old English, and it was also the version used by Wycliffe (Wyclif), Purvey and their predecessors and was the first book printed from movable type, 1450-5.

Tyndale's version was from a German translation of the original Greek, made by Martin Luther.

The "authorized version," or King James' translation was made by 47 of the most eminent British scholars and was finished in the year 1611. The Latin Vulgata was the main version used by them; but, so far as they were accessible, other manuscripts, both in the Greek and Hebrew, were consulted and compared.

The manuscripts of the Old Testament have had similar experiences, having been written and rewritten thousand of times since the first collection was put in writing by the principal leaders of the Israelites, about the year 1500 B.C. All of the older copies have, of course, been worn out or lost ever since long before the birth of Christ, the oldest copies in manuscript form now in existence, so far as is known, dating from the year 500 A.D.—St. Louis Republic.

Jewish Immunity From Disease.

Out of a total population in New York of 1,891,000, 70,46 per cent, or 1,333,000, live in 39,138 tenement houses. Apartment houses of the better class are not included among tenement houses. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the lowest death rate in the city is in one of the most thickly settled tenement house districts, occupied by some of the poorest people, in the wards where the Jewish population is the densest. The death rate among the crowded Jews was in 1891 only 18.73 to each 1,000, and in 1893 only 17.14. The comparatively cleanly habits of these Jews, their observance of the Mosaic law about food and their abstinence from alcoholic liquors are given as explanations of their low death rate. In the Italian districts the death rate is double what it is among the Jews and the population not so dense, and even in the wards occupied by wealthy people the death rate is not less than among the Jews. The Fourth, Fourteenth and Eighth are the Italian wards, and the death rate in 1893 was 33.78, 35.12 and 31.98 respectively.—Springfield Republican.

The Kaiser's Uniforms.

The task of looking after the uniforms and other costumes of the Emperor William is by no means a sinecure. All these different and greatly varying articles of attire, as diversified as those at the disposal of a star actor, are carefully kept, systematically arranged and in large wardrobes, and at the head of the department is an official entitled the obergarderobier, who has under his command two valets de chambre. The nautical uniforms are placed under the charge of an ex-subofficer of the German navy. Before the emperor undertakes any one of his many expeditions the obergarderobier is provided with an exhaustive list of all the dresses and other paraphernalia that will be required.—London Tit-Bits.

Knew All About It.

Overhead in crowd watching a balloon go up?

Mrs. Gamp—They toss some sand out, to be sure.

Mrs. Harris—And what do they do when they want to come down?

Mrs. Gamp—They put some more in, of course.—Pick Me Up.

"The Feast of Fools" was a name given by the monks to the Christian holiday which took the place of the Saturnalia.

Pembina, the Dakota city, is said to have an Indian name meaning red berry.

THE MODERN OYSTER STEW.

The Middle Aged Man Contrasts It With the Stew of Before the War.

"When I was a boy, before the war," said a middle aged man, "the price of an oyster stew in a good ordinary restaurant was 12½ cents. The price has gradually gone up until now, in a good restaurant, an ordinary stew costs 25 cents. In the old restaurant there was a cloth upon the table, but this cloth, unless you happened to find it when it had just been put on, was apt to be freckled with coffee stains. There were catchup and vinegar and so on, some of them perhaps in bottles in a casket. Perhaps the waiter gave you a pickle or two. The light was never very bright. The waitress brought the stew in a silver plate, and as the hot broth washed about a little in the plate as he carried it and set it down, you were afraid it might burn his thumb. But the oysters were good. Let me pause to remark that the oyster is something to be grateful for."

"Today the table, without a cloth perhaps, is cherry or mahogany, finely polished. For a cloth there is now a napkin, and a napkin of

is chopped up oyster and very good. You get two kinds of crackers and plenty of them, and a generous portion of French bread. The butter comes in a slightly little cone. The table furniture is all good—dishes, glass, everything. The spread before you is agreeable to the eye, and the whole scene is brilliantly lighted with the modern incandescent lamps. The stew comes in an oval dish that rests upon a plate. I don't like to eat out of such a dish so well as I do out of a plate, but you know at least there is no danger burning the waiter's thumb. The oysters are good; the whole arrangement is away beyond the stew before the war. It costs more, but we are not better able to pay for it? For general get up and get dash and style and comfort the old stew couldn't begin to compare with it. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—heath."

"Well, there wasn't anything to be said but 'All right; jump aboard,' and Sam Brown, with a carpenter in his hand and his pistols bulging under his coat, came out to the wagon and took his seat beside me. He proved a civil enough companion, and we got through to Virginia City all right, with nobody killed on the way. He had taken along a bottle of prepared cocktails, and I had a box of cigars, so that the time passed rather sociably as we made our journey together."

"We went into camp that night at Sandy Springs, about half way to Virginia City, and in the course of the evening he told me something of his life and adventures. One thing in particular that I remember was the way he came out of town to meet me. Sam Brown continued talking until the sun had gone so hard that he burst a blood vessel and fell down, dying."

A couple of Montana turkeys recently killed had taken into their aristocratic claws to assist in degustation 13 valuable sapphires, several ounces of gold and just enough silver for change. It is now fashionable among Montana poultry to have jeweled interiors, and it is estimated that the emulous fowls of the new state have within 11 months \$11,637,514.65 worth of gems and precious metals.

A girl in Kalamazoo who was not satisfied with squeezing a 26 inch waist into an 18 inch corset of the ordinary construction, devised one of rope yarn ribbed with clothesline. Thus arrayed she took a bath, when the wetted and contracting fiber brought the measurement down to 9½ inches. In delight she gasped: "Oh, haven't I got—a just lovely figure now? And it's—so loose and comfortable!"—New York Advertiser.

Potatoes as Penholders.

"It is surprising," says a commercial traveler, "how general the use of potatoes as penholders is becoming in hotels. I have seen them in use in great hosteries of the cast, whose owners wouldn't hesitate for a moment to spend \$10 for a desk ornament to hold pens used by the guests in registering. The mixture of starch, glucose and water in the potato seems well adapted to take up the impurities of ink and to keep the pen point clear and bright, while the alkali of the potato, known as solanine, doubtless has something to do with it in the same line. These elements readily take up the tannate of iron, which is the body substance of iron. Chemically speaking, starch is the first haze of potato, and sugar or glucose is its second base. Thus is the humble potato finding another way in which to serve the uses of mankind!"—New York Tribune.

A Mean Trick.

"My husband played such a mean trick on me," said one woman to another on the street car the other day. "How?" asked the friend sympathetically.

"Why, I found he was smoking 50 cents' worth of cigars a day, and I got him to agree to give me as much pin money a week as smoking cost him. He stuck it to me week."

"And then what?"

"He bought a clay pipe and a pound of 10 cent tobacco and cut my pin money down to 2 cents a week."—Exchange

Explained.

Two friends, a weaver and a tailor, became in time enemies, so much so that the tailor stuck much evil of the weaver behind his back, though the weaver always spoke well of the tailor. Upon a lady asking the weaver why he always spoke so well of the tailor, who spoke so ill of him, he replied, "Madam, we are both liars."—Humor of Spain."

No Cash.

"Why so glad?" asked his friend. "Aren't you doing a soaring business?"

"Yes, I am," admitted the basso, "but it is all on notes."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Rocking chairs of the styles prevailing nowadays are believed to have been invented in the present century. They are mentioned by Venerable Bode: "They were then so luxurious that they do have chairs with wooden circles on the legs and which sway back and forth in such sort that it makes one sick to behold them."

Teapots were the invention of either the Indians or the Chinese and are of uncertain antiquity. They came to Europe with tea in 1610.

Mario Antoinette, the queen of Louis XVI, gave a name to Marietta, O.

A black and white portrait engraving of J. Baker, a man with a full beard and mustache, wearing a dark suit and a white cravat.

He was the inventor of the "Sarsaparilla Admitted."

READ RULE XV.

"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition."

Teapots were the invention of either the Indians or the Chinese and are of uncertain antiquity. They came to Europe with tea in 1610.

Rockers.

Set upon the corner of a house, at the juncture of two streets at the old north end of Boston, is a bust of Galapagos. For many, many years it has been the visible sign that there is a drug store below.

Some time ago two visitors to the city went prowling about this ancient and historic ground once so aristocratic and now so squallid, and they came upon the time worn bust, for the presence of which they were not prepared. Still it seemed to them noteworthy, and they went into a shop to ask about it.

The clerk was most obliging and courteous.

"Oh, that?" he said. "That's old Dr. Galapagos. I don't rightly know who he was, but I've an idea used to practice down here!"—Youth's Companion.

Worn by Their Owners.

A trick of Canadian girls to keep the hands warm in severe weather is worth noting. They heat a number of silver dollars and slip them into a netted purse, carrying the latter in their muffa. The coins, treated in this way, retain the heat for several hours and can be utilized thrust inside the dress to protect the chest, or put about the throat, or applied almost anywhere about the body where the cold is most felt.—New York Tribune.

Grammatical Discussion.

Young Arduppo—Is it right to say "deem" or "consider"? Miss Arress?

Miss Arress—Oh, both are allowable. For instance, I deem you a nice young man, but I cannot consider you at all.—Indianapolis Journal.

Harness, plow, gearing

chains and farm implements,

a full stock at astonishing low prices.

M. Schwab.

SAM BROWN'S FIRST KILLING.

A Nevada Desperado Whose Career of Crime Was Started by a Bully.

"At my first meeting with Sam Brown, the famous desperado, he did me an honor that few men would care to receive," said Wash Parker, an old time Nevadan. "He invited himself to be my travelling companion on a two days' wagon journey. I was starting out one morning with a wagon and pair of horses from a little mining settlement known then as Goldcorp. As I was about to eat out of such a dish so well as I do out of a plate, but you know at least there is no danger burning the waiter's thumb. The oysters are good; the whole arrangement is away beyond the stew before the war. It costs more, but we are not better able to pay for it? For general get up and get dash and style and comfort the old stew couldn't begin to compare with it. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—heath."

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"I reckon I'll go along with you.

"I'm Sam Brown," he added. "May be you don't have much confidence in me since hearing my name, but I reckon we'll travel along together all right."

"Well, there wasn't anything to be said but 'All right; jump aboard,' and Sam Brown, with a carpenter in his hand and his pistols bulging under his coat, came out to the wagon and took his seat beside me. He proved a civil enough companion, and we got through to Virginia City all right, with nobody killed on the way. He had taken along a bottle of prepared cocktails, and I had a box of cigars, so that the time passed rather sociably as we made our journey together.

"We went into camp that night at Sandy Springs, about half way to Virginia City, and in the course of the evening he told me something of his life and adventures. One thing in particular that I remember was the way he came out of town to meet me. Sam Brown continued talking until the sun had gone so hard that he burst a blood vessel and fell down, dying."

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